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ATASCOSA HEITZMANI, A NEW SPECIES OF PEORIINE MOTH (LEPIDOPTERA: PYRALIDAE) FROM MISSOURI

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Abstract.—A new species of peoriine moth, *Atascosa* **heitzmani**, is described from Missouri. Details of the head, wings, and male genitalia are illustrated, and *heitzmani* is compared with related species.

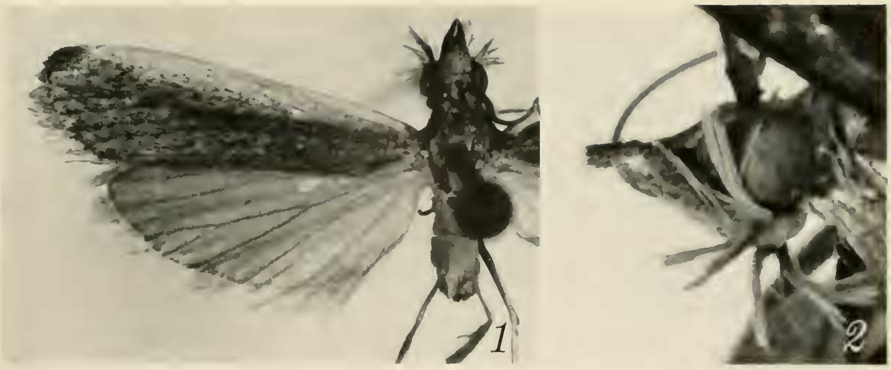
John Heppner of the Smithsonian Institution recently called my attention to an interesting series of peoriine moths which were among a lot sent to him for determination by J. R. Heitzman of Independence, Missouri. The series included a male of *Homosassa incudella* Shaffer, previously known only from the type-locality in southcentral Oklahoma, and four males of an unknown species of *Atascosa* which I am pleased to describe and name in honor of the collector. In am indebted to J. R. Heitzman and to J. Heppner for making the material available for my studies.

Atascosa heitzmani Shaffer, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1–4

Diagnosis.—Male genitalia nearly identical to that of *Atascosa verecundella* (Hampson) but with wing pattern similar to that of *A. glareosella* (Zeller), differing mainly in lacking a discal spot and transverse posterior band.

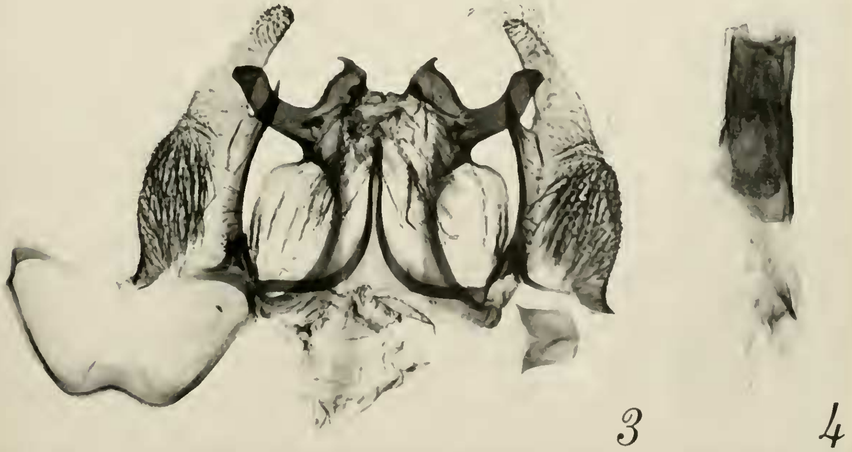
Description (male).—Frons conical, clothed with varying mixture of brown and reddish-brown scales; labial palpi obliquely ascending (Fig. 2), 3rd segment porrect, about 2.3× as long as eye diameter, basal segments white to very light reddish brown, 2nd a mixture of brown and reddish brown on outer sides, darker dorsally, nearly white midventrally, 3rd brown; maxillary palpi well-developed, prominent, nearly as long as labials, straw yellow; antennae sublaminate and ciliate, scape reddish brown, shaft with basal segments fused and bearing tuft of reddish-brown scales; eye diameter about 0.85 mm; ocelli well-developed, black; vertex light brown; occiput brown laterally; patagia, tegulae, and meso- and metathorax a vary-



Figs. 1–2. *Atascosa heitzmani*. 1, Left wings, paratype dated 31-VII-69. 2, Head profile of holotype.

ing mixture of brown to reddish brown; abdomen golden brown on anterior segments.

Forewing radius 8 to 9 mm; with prominent white costal band bearing scattering of reddish scales, delimited (but not sharply so) posteriorly by cell; ground brown from cell to A2, with scattered (varying among specimens examined) reddish scales; brown to reddish-brown posterior to A2; 11



Figs. 3–4. *Atascosa heitzmani*, holotype. 3, Male genitalia, USNM slide no. 55420. 4, Aedeagus.

veins; R_2 from near R_{3+5}; M_{2+3} stalked about ½ their length. Hindwing with 7 veins; Sc stalked with Rs for about ½ length of latter; M_{2+3} fused, stalked with Cu_1 for about ½ its length.

Male genitalia (Figs. 3, 4) as described for *verecundella* (Shaffer, 1976: 313–314, Pl. 11b), with the following minor differences: (1) Lenslike structure between costa and distal end of sacculus well developed in *verecundella*, barely discernable in *heitzmani*; (2) medial triangular uncus arms each terminate apically in a sharp hook in *heitzmani*; (3) anterior margin of vinculum more strongly emarginate in *verecundella*.

Female.—Unknown.

Holotype.—♂, USNM type no. 76469, labeled: "4 miles NW of Warsaw, Missouri, Benton County Along Missouri State UU; 8 August 1968 UV Leg. J. R. Heitzman; Genitalia Slide by J. Shaffer USNM 55420; Holotype *Atascosa heitzmani* Shaffer."

Paratypes.—3 ♂, one with same data as holotype, and labeled: "♂ genitalia on slide 1922 J. C. Shaffer"; the other two labeled: "Rudolf Bennitt Wildlife Area, Randolph County, South of Moberly, Missouri; Coll. 31 VII-69 Richard Heitzman; Genitalia Slide by J. Shaffer USNM 55419"; and "Rudolf Bennitt Wildlife Area, Randolph County, South of Moberly, Missouri; 27 July 1968 Taken at UV Light, Leg. J. R. Heitzman; Genitalia Slide by J. Shaffer USNM 55418." All three paratypes are labeled: "Paratype *Atascosa heitzmani* Shaffer."

The holotype and two paratypes are deposited in the collection of the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. One paratype (genitalia slide No. 1922) is in the collection of J. R. Heitzman, Independence, Missouri.

Remarks.—The venation is like that of *A. glareosella* illustrated by Shaffer (1968, fig. 54), but with the origin of R_1 nearer to the wing base.

One paratype (slide no. 55418) has on its right forewing two white streaks, one on the cubitus, especially prominent just distal to the lower outer angle of the cell, and one on the A_1 fold, its distal half descending obliquely.

Atascosa heitzmani is thus far known only from Missouri. *Atascosa glareosella*, the only other species in the genus known to occur in the United States, is common in Missouri. Males of both species may be recognized by the palpi, distinctive and unique to this genus within the New World Peoriinae. The moths are readily distinguished externally by the lack of spots and transverse bands on the forewings of *heitzmani*. *Atascosa verecundella* is readily distinguished from these two species externally by the white ground color of the forewing cell. This latter species has been recorded from northern South America, Panama, and St. Lucia (West Indies). In addition, I have recently seen material from the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. So far as is known *verecundella* and *heitzmani* are allopatric, although the full ranges of both species remain to be determined.

LITERATURE CITED

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NOTE

Proper Placement of Some Palaearctic "*Cheilosia*" Species (Diptera: Syrphidae)

The genus *Cheilosia* Meigen (subfamily Eristalinae, tribe Rhingiini) is the largest in the family Syrphidae, with more than 400 valid species. While most species are undoubtedly properly placed in *Cheilosia*, some are not. The large size of the genus has caused confusion about its proper limits, and some authors have tended to place in the genus any dark syrphid with a tuberculate face. During the preparation of a Catalog to the Syrphidae of the Palaearctic Region, I noted a few more species incorrectly placed in *Cheilosia*. "*Cheilosia*" *altaica* Stackelberg (1925, Ann. Mus. Zool., Acad. Sci. Russ. 26: 87) and *dispar* Hervé-Bazin (1929, Encycl. Entomol. (B) 2 (Dipt.) 5: 93) are species of *Portevinia* Goffe (N. COMBS.). "*Cheilosia*" *plumicornis* Sack (1941, Arb. Morph. Taxon. Entomol. 8: 188) is a species of *Endoiasimyia* Bigot (N. COMB.). *Portevinia* and *Endoiasimyia* are closely related to *Cheilosia* and are frequently combined with it. However, these genera are amply distinct: *Endoiasimyia* is readily distinguished by a plumose arista, and *Portevinia* by the lack of a facial tubercle and the presence of gray abdominal maculae. "*Cheilosia*" *helvetica* Wainwright (1911, Entomol. Mon. Mag. 47: 107) is a species of *Myolepta* Newman (N. COMB.) (Subfamily Eristalinae, tribe Brachyopini). "*Cheilosia*" *claviventris* Strobl (1910, Mitt. Ver. Steiermark 46: 104) is a species of *Syrphocheilosia* Stackelberg (subfamily Syrphinae, tribe Melanostomini) and the senior synonym of the type-species, *aterrima* Stackelberg (1964, Zool. Zh. 43: 469) (N. SYN.).

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